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ABSTRACT

Containing numerous vocabulary-building activities and exercises, this guidebook is designed to help elementary students learn to manipulate language as they gain concrete experiences with words, increase their "word power," and have fun. The activities described involve dictionary games, synonyms, "saidonyms" (alternatives for the overused word "said"), connotations, worldwide words, occupations, slang, graffiti, male/female words, homes, groups, young and old, mothers, famous pairs, word triplets, word quadruplets, similes, proverbs, alliteration (when several words begin with the same sound), picture words, anagrams, cliches, rhyming words, and rebus (an enigmatic representation of a name, word, or phrase by pictures, letters, or numbers). An answer key is provided. In addition, 30 vocabulary-building exercises are included, such as (1) unscrambling jumbled words, for example changing "l a i c l" into "lilac"; (2) identifying possessions by filling in questions such as "Haley's" with the word "comet"; and (3) creating strings of words by having the first letter of each word start with the last letter in the previous word, for example "table envelope elephant." (JD)

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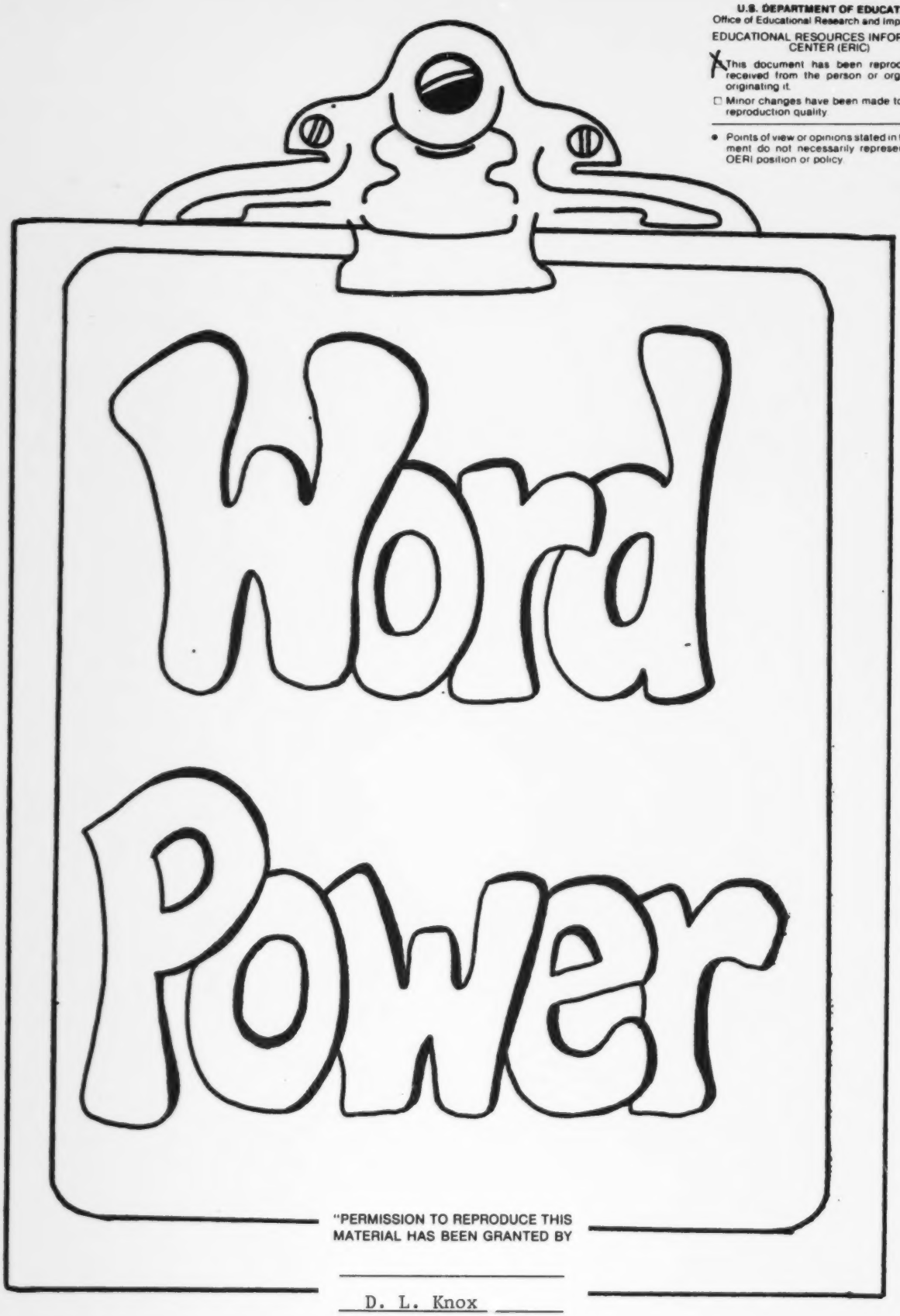

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"WORD POWER"

(Vocabulary Development)

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Students are constantly being bombarded with words-

from the books they read, from conversations with friends,

from the television set and from their classroom teachers.

Yet so many of these same students speak with limited

vocabularies and meet with many unfamiliar words.

As educators, we have a chance to give these students

an opportunity to have fun with words and increase their

"WORD POWER." This isn't accomplished by having students

sit and read the dictionary, but through the use of

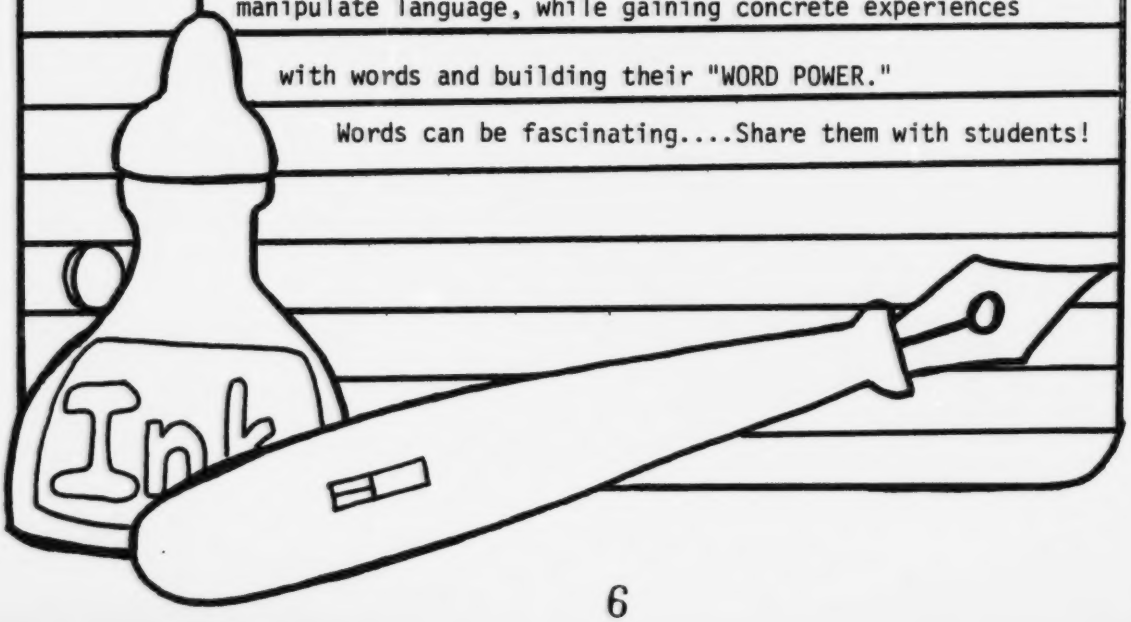
vocabulary development activities. Hopefully, some of

the following activities will help students learn to

manipulate language, while gaining concrete experiences

with words and building their "WORD POWER."

Words can be fascinating....Share them with students!



DICTIONARY DEMONS- The words that you hear, the words that you use and the words that you read--do you know exactly what they all mean? Test yourself against the dictionary. Following are some activities that have been developed for use with the dictionary.

1. Definitions- Using a dicitonary, find the definitions for these words. There are many other words that you would want to use with students.

abacus	starturn	rebec	qursh
plausible	ribald	exotic	slovenly
ultimo	umbel	per annum	terrapin
wimple	caduceus	scimitar	rhinal

2. What would you do with a/an?....,....

epigram	chafing dish	skivvy
rhomboid	obi	poi

3. Match Them- Match the word to the correct definition.

1. Kari	A. Disinfectant
2. Lummox	B. Aster
3. Arnica	C. Clumsy person
4. Persimmon	D. Tree
5. Rutabaga	E. Vegetable
6. Cresol	F. Orange

4. Long vs. Short- In our complicated and sophisticated world, we have devised some elaborate names for some simple terms, such as:

Shovel- Combat emplacement displacer
Housewife- Domestic engineer

Try making some of your own for the following words:

pencil sharpener	tennis shoes
bubble gum	itching
singing	laughing
light bulb	making a bed

DAFFYNITIONS- These usually appear in fictionaries, instead of dictionaries. They are used to add that hidden dimension of humor to our language, that is always good for a laugh. Here are some favorites:

Geometry- Subject that is as easy as π .
Tact- Ability to make your guest feel at home, when you wish that they were.
Attack- A small nail
Egg- A fowl ball
Announce- One-sixteenth of a pound
Exterminator- Someone who makes mouse calls
Astronomy- A subject that is over your head
Ice- Skid stuff
Afford- A car that some people drive

Now try some of your own. Start with some of these words: Oceanography, pencil, vitamin, gossip, library....you are on your own.

DICTIONARY GAMES- Games that can be played individually, with a group or a class are listed below. All of the games require the use of a dictionary.

1. Challenge- On a 3x5 card, write a vocabulary word, its definition and a sentence. Give a card to each student. They are not to show the card to anyone. Split the class into two teams, alternating between the teams, have each person go to the chalkboard and write his/her word and challenge the other team to define the word and use it correctly in a sentence. There is a two minute time limit. A point is given for a correct definition and word usage. Have a dictionary available for reference.

2. Match Game- Develop a list of vocabulary words on a large sheet of paper attached to a bulletin board. Divide the class into two teams. Give each member a slip of paper with the definition of one of the words. The team receives a point for each definition placed correctly next to the word. After a few days of reviewing the words, give a quiz on the definitions. Make a dictionary available for checking.

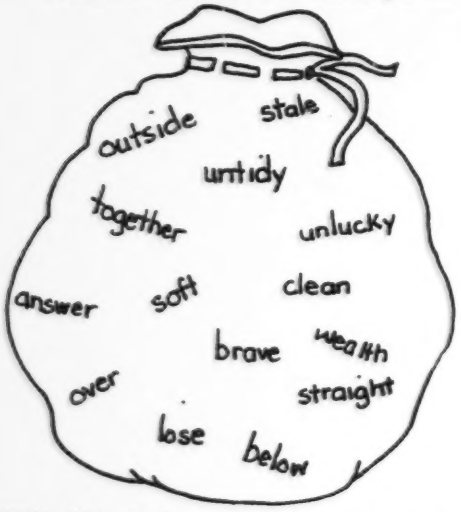
3. Wanted Poster- Have the students make a Wanted Poster, listing the new vocabulary words that the students find in their reading. Give points for each word and definitions. Attach the individual posters to a bulletin board. Encourage the students to use their new vocabulary lists.

ANTONYMS- Pairs of words that mean the opposite of each other. Below are listed some pairs of antonyms from which various activities could be developed:

begin-finish	near-far	wise-foolish
sweet-sour	dusk-dawn	awake-asleep
long-short	wet-dry	always-never

woman-man	hard-soft	come-go
quiet-noisy	happy-sad	follow-lead
clean-dirty	goodby-hello	left-right
back-front	east-west	cry-laugh
new-old	low-high	large-small
wrong-right	cold-hot	rough-smooth
empty-full	lose-find	give-take
forgets-remembers	dark-light	lose-win

1. Grab Bag- In the Grab Bag, find an antonym for each word in the column. Write the antonym on the line after the word.



ask_____
fortunate_____
inside_____
hard_____
gain_____
dirty_____
above_____
fresh_____
crooked_____
neat_____
under_____
fearful_____
separately_____
poverty_____

HOMONYMS- Pairs of words that have the same pronounciation, but have different spellings and different meanings. Following are some that could be used when developing activities:

ant-aunt	in-inn	right-write
bare-bear	I-eye	read-red
beat-beet	idle-idol	rose-rows
bee-be	kernel-colonel	rap-wrap
blue-blew	knew-new-gnu	role-roll
brake-break	knead-need	sail-sale
bored-board	liar-lyre	sun-son
cellar-seller	lead-led	sew-so-sow
cereal-serial	made-maid	seen-scene
deer-dear	meet-meat	steal-steel
days-daze	mail-male	sea-see
sent-scent-cent	eight-ate	tax-tacks
reed-read	know-no	weigh-way
fare-fair	navel-naval	tee-tea
fir-fur	knight-night	to-two-too
we-wee	not-knot	their-there

groan-grown	flour-flower	waist-waste
pleas-please	oar-ore	our-hour
pause-paws	wring-ring	hole-whole
hair-hare	would-wood	pail-pale
him-hymn	pear-pare	week-weak
plain-plane	patients-patience	vain-vane
you-ewe	quartz-quarts	reign-rain
road-rode	heal-heel	

1. Homonym Animals- Draw a picture to illustrate each of these homonym animals.
    1. A hoarse horse
    2. An ant Aunt
    3. A hair hare
    4. A dear deer
    5. A bare bear

2. A Ferry Tail- Read the beginning of the story below and find all the incorrect homonyms. Write in the correct spellings. Encourage students to write their own fairy tale using incorrect homonyms and have them exchange stories with a friend.

    Once upon a thyme their was a we princess named Sue. She was a vary deer girl, but she was board. She always tried to flea from the castle to pick flours. Won day she was sew board that she ran from the castle and.....

3. Famous Sayings- Have students compose "catchy" sayings, using homonyms. They could also make them into posters and illustrate them. Here are some starters:

    LOSE WAIT FAST
    ITS KNOT POLITE TWO STAIR
    KNOW EWE TURNS

4. Homonym Letters- Compose numerous letters using incorrect homonyms that the students must correct. Then let the students compose their own letters, exhange and correct.

    Dear Mary,
    I am sew sorry that I mist seeing ewe last weak when ewe were inn town. Eye herd that ewe maid a big change in your life and that ewe are moving away. Eye wish ewe the best of luck in your knew home. I think that wood bee fun two due.
    Take care of yourself and come sea me reel soon. I have mist your letters too me. Right reel soon. Hope to sea ewe soon.

    Love, Janey

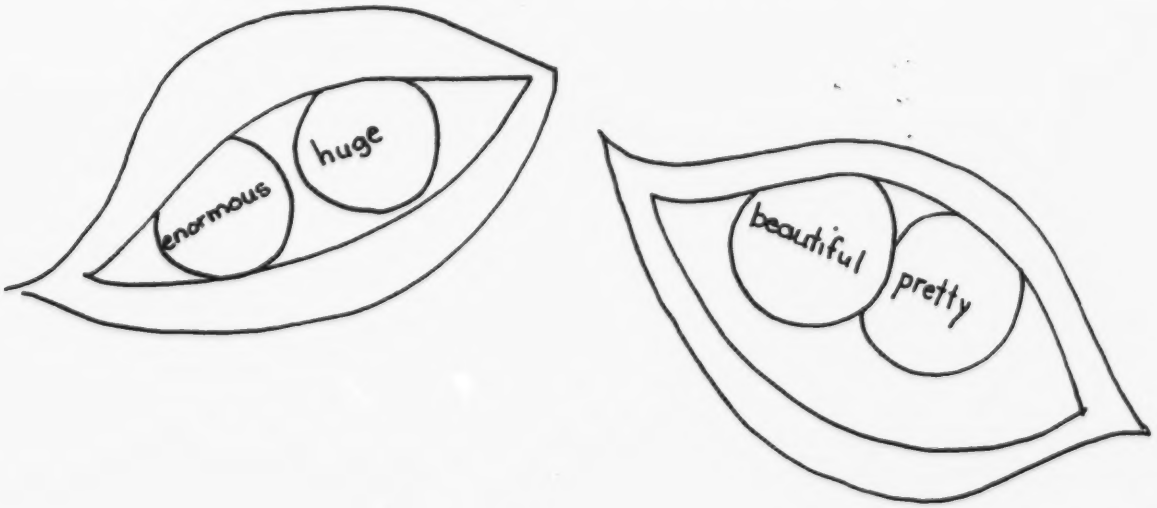
5. Homonym Sentences- Write sample sentences for the student to corect the homonyms. Encourage stundents to write some sentences of their own and exchange them with others.

1. That wood bee fun two due.
2. I will right ewe a letter today.
3. I bought a reel nice shirt on sail today.
4. I have to go sea my ant in won our.
5. That baby bare eight sum meet.

SYNONYMS- Pairs of words that mean the same thing. Following are some pairs of synonyms that could be used in developing activities:

snug-cozy	happy-gay	branch-limb
request-ask	bugs-insects	get-receive
cry-weep	ship-boat	maybe-perhaps
autumn-fall	underneath-beneath	chilly-cool
let-allow	old-elderly	helpers-assistants
sad-unhappy	entire-whole	rabbit-hare
entertain-amuse	tall-high	feeble-weak
fast-swift	less-few	company-visitors
cloth-material	stop-quit	laugh-chuckle
present-gift	tiny-small	dirty-soiled
sick-ill	talk-speak	finish-complete
afraid-scared	fat-plump	purse-handbag
brook-stream	right-correct	same-alike
funny-humorous	smell-odor	smell-sniff
shut-close	smart-intelligent	sly-tricky
path-trail	baby-infant	rapid-swift

1. Peas in a Pod- Have some synonyms on circular pieces of tagboard, shaped like peas. Make some of the pod patterns. The students are to find the two peas that have basically the same meaning and put them in the same pod, like two peas in a pod. Patterns are provided below.



2. Synonym Classification- Write five or six new vocabulary words across the top of the board. Distribute slips of paper in which are written synonyms for words listed on the board. Prepare at least five synonyms for each heading. If a child can put his/her slip under the correct heading he/she receives an extra point.

Gigantic	Prelude	Dawdle	Morbid	Raze
vast	introduction	loiter	gloomy	dismantle
massive	beginning	delay	morose	demolish
huge	preface	idle	moody	wreck
enormous	opening	loaf		destroy

3. Synonym Classification- List sentences which have one word in each that the student is to find a synonym for. Remember that answers will vary.

    1. The thunder breaks the silence.
    2. She was a very fast runner.
    3. I would like to finish my work.
    4. The house is so cozy.
    5. The rain pelted against the window.

4. Synonym File- Prepare a file of cards with list of words on them which might have multiple meanings. For example, one card could have the words BANK, STORE, SHOP, PARK on it. Another could have the words IDLE, FACE, and LAND on it. Ask the students to write sentences showing the different meanings of the words.

5. Modern Synonyms- Have the students make lists of words that have taken on a new meaning in recent years. Start with some familiar words, such as: PAD, STAGE, ROCK and CAPSULE. Have students compile their lists and write the definitions, the real one and the new meaning for the word.

SAIDONYMS- The word SAID is one of the most overused words in the English language. Saidonyms are words that can be used in place of said. Listed below are just some of these words. Have the list readily available, and students will have an easier time picking out a saidonym to use.

reminded	suggested	admitted
jeered	blurted	bragged
challenged	cautioned	chuckled
jested	explained	ordered
scolded	denied	moaned
laughed	gasped	muttered
stuttered	greeted	pleaded
indicated	praised	requested
echoed	exclaimed	chatted
roared	sputtered	wondered

ranted	offered	theorized
prayed	wept	begged
argued	bawled	babbled
answered	giggled	quibbled
declared	whispered	vocalized
stated	demanded	screamed

1. Saidonym Match- Match the list of saidonyms in the sentences. This would work very well as a file folder game.

   1. "Hi! I am so glad that you could come," _____the hostess.
   2. The police officer _____, "According to our investigation, this was an accidental shooting."
   3. "I didn't touch your silly ball," _____his sister.
   4. "Hello," yelled Sandy. "Hello," _____her voice from the cave.
   5. The first grader _____, "My writing is better than my sister's."

   (Answers: greeted, theorized, denied, echoed and bragged)

2. Saidonym Activity Cards- Make some activity cards for the students to work on saidonyms. Some suggestions for cards are listed below.

   1. Look through old magazines and find pictures of people with interesting expressions. Write some conversations between the people.
   2. Scan through your favorite story that contains much conversation. List all the saidonyms that you can find.
   3. List two saidonyms that would express the mood of a speaker if s/he was a. bossy, b. surprised, c. grouchy

CONNOTATIONS- Have a discussion about the literal meaning of the following list of words, and any other words that the class might suggest. Talk about the connotative meanings of each word and then ask for sentence examples. Make a book of connotations. Write the literal and connotative meanings.

cat,catty-Her/His catty remarks will make her/him unpopular.
doll-She/He is really a doll.
nail-You have him/her nailed this time.
bear-That was a bear of a test.

1. Connotations vs. Denotations- The dictionary definition of a word is called its denotation. In addition to its dictionary definition, a word often has emotional overtones. Either positive or negative: what a word suggests beyond its dictionary definition is called its connotation. Divide the following words into three groups: A. Those with positive connotations, B. Those with negative connotations, and C. Those that are neutral.

liberty	average	undertaker	fireside
patriot	negro	radical	values
liberal	mediocre	individual	scholar

2. Names- Names of people often have connotations. Look at the following names and try to decide if you met this person with this name, whether you would want to get to know that person, whether you would not want to get to know them or would you have no opinion?

Jane	Fifi	Prudence	Henry	Maria
Sam	Irving	Bill	Mack	Joe
Beulah	Adolph	Fidel	Jack	David
Nick	Augusta	John	Linda	Francis

What name would you NEVER name your son? Your daughter?

3. Matching- The words on the left hand side have positive connotations. Match them with the words on the right that mean about the same, but that have negative connotations.

rest	tramp
vagrant	pry
discharged	fired
thrifty	puny
slight	foolhardy
investigate	loaf
firm	stingy
courageous	stubborn

4. Connotation Substitution- For the underlined word in each phrase, the student is to substitute another word with a less favorable connotation. Example: Courageous driver-Foolhardy driver

an inexpensive shirt	a naughty girl
a costly mistake	a portly man
a fragrance of the flower	a slender woman
a strict teacher	an unruly crowd of people

5. Philosophy- A philosopher named Bertrand Russell once used the following sentences to illustrate the connotative power of words: I am firm. You are obstinate. He is pig-headed. Here is another example of this type of sentence. I am gorgeous. You have good features. She isn't too bad looking. Have the students make their own sets of sentences, using this format, based on one of the following sentences.

I am a careful driver.
She is fun to be with.
I always tell the truth.
I rarely find the time to read.
I enjoy dressing comfortably.
My dog is a little frisky.
He is a little old fashioned.

WORLDWIDE WORDS- Oscar Wilde once said, "The English have really everything in common with the Americans, except, of course, the language." There are many words on which the British and Americans don't seem to agree. Many activities could be developed from these lists.

1. English/British- There are words that are commonly used in England. You are to have the students supply the American Equivalent.

braces- (suspenders)
pram- (baby carriage)
nappy- (diaper)
trunk call- (long distance)
gallery- (balcony)
lorry- (truck)
biscuit- (cookie, cracker)
rubber- (eraser)
sweet shop-(candy store)
mackintosh- (raincoat)
wireless- (radio)
bobby- (policeman)
cheerio- (good-bye)
dressing gown-(bathrobe)
waistcoat- (vest)
lift- (elevator)
tap- (faucet)
dustbin- (garbage can)
football- (soccer)
ironmonger- (hardware store)
solicitor- (lawyer)
pillar box- (mail box)
torch- (flashlight)
to book- (to make reservations)
holiday- (vacation)

2. Words from Other Lands- Many of our words are derived from other languages. Make a listing on an adding machine tape. Have the student search through the dictionary for other words. Here are some examples to get you going.

German

weiner
poker
beer
carouse
poodle
dachshund
sauerkraut
kindergarten
plunder
noodle

Arabian

algebra
bazaar
sofa
divan
mattress
magazine
shawl
alcohol

French

buffet
calendar
physician
bouquet
jewel
beef
captain
orange
sardine
minuet
pastor
flame

Spanish

patio
hurricane
rodeo
cargo
molasses
canyon
taco
pimento
veranda
mesa
chile
alligator
tornado
siesta
adobe
fiesta
plaza
corral
alfalfa
pronto
mosquito

Italian

volcano
piano
opera
balcony
lasagna
stanza
manifesto
gala
cello
aria
malaria
ghetto
incognito
zucchini
spaghetti

Indian

moccasin
tepee
totem
tomahawk
moose
raccoon
hickory
squash
chip
mackinaw
toboggan
skunk
hominy
oppossum

Hebrew		Greek	
seraph	alphabet	anonymous	ostracize
amen	cherub	lexicon	thermometer
camel		idiosyncrasy	ephemeral
		cosmos	misanthrope
		catastrophe	criterion

3. Where in the World?-The students are to use their dictionaries to find out where each word below comes from or is found.

banderilla- (Spain)	sampan- (China)
lassie- (Scotland)	emu- (Australia)
jinrikisha- (Japan)	forum- (Italy)
banyan- (India)	nabob- (India)
effendi- (Turkey)	kilt- (Scotland)
toga- (Italy)	singaro- (Italy)

4. World Wide Words- These words are derived from other languages. Have the students list the country and their definitions.

Bola- (Weapon, South America)
Poi- (Food, Hawaii)
Budgerigar- (Parakeet, Australia)
Sari- (Garment, India)
Balboa- (Money, Panama)
Umiak- (Boar, Alaska)
Samovar- (Metal urn, Russia)
Rathskeller- (Restaurant, Germany)
Bairn- (Young child, Scotland)

Try some of these words with students: Kookaburra, swagman, tucker bag, coolibah, jumbuck, wallaby and billabong.

OCCUPATIONS- There are many activities that can be developed using occupations of people and the skills that they must have for these occupations. Have the students match the skills and the occupation, find the definitions, or do some type of exercise with the occupations. Listed below are some occupations and that definition for it.

Cooper- (Barrel maker)	Florist- (Flower)
Ballerina- (Dancer)	Architect- (Builder, drawer)
Pharmacist- (Drugs)	Pediatrician- (Babies)
Physician- (Medicine)	Puffer- (Auction booster)
Wainright- (Wagonmaster)	Calligrapher- (Printer, Writer)
Taxidermist- (Animal stuffer)	Tumbler- (Acrobatic)
Dermatologist- (Skin specialist)	Ophthalmologist- (Eye specialist)
Orthodontist- (Tooth straightener)	Choreographer- (Dance composer)
Audiologist- (Ear specialist)	Optometrist-(Eye examiner)

Hygienist- (Health)
Paleontologist- (Fossils)
Botanist- (Plants)
Author- (Writing)
Abigail- (Lady's maid)
Agronomist- (Agricultural expert)
Graphologist- (Handwriting expert)
Matador- (Bullfighter)
Physiologist- (Living things)
Orthographer- (Spelling)
Ichthyologist- (Fish)

Psychiatrist- (Mental, behavior)
Ornithologist-(Birds)
Astronomer-(Stars)
Osteopath- (Bone specialist)
Podiatrist- (Foot specialist)
Actuary- (Statistician)
Ballistician- (Pistol expert)
Opthalmologist- (Eye diseases)
Hemotologist- (Blood)
Optician- (Glasses)
Farrier- (Blacksmith)

Other occupations that students may want to research are:

doctor	veterinarian	actor	firefighter
actress	poet	artist	milliner
carpenter	dressmaker	lawyer	teacher
receptionist	engineer	reporter	merchant
bus driver	waitress	social worker	court reporter
illustrator	comedian	tailor	astronomer
attorney	secretary	farmer	pilot
cook	stewardess	clerk	gov't. worker
farmer	law enforcement	janitor	musician
author	mason	shopkeeper	realtor
photographer	nurse	politician	gardener
chef	police officer	beautician	

SLANG- Slang words often have multiple meanings and are difficult to define precisely. Many of their definitions change frequently. There are numerous activities that can be developed around slang words. Students love to collect slang words and formulate their own slang dictionaries. The following list has many slang words and their definitions, that could be used in activities.

nifty-(excellent)
grand-(one thousand dollars)
jump-(to get an advantage over)
cage-(school)
wired-(nervous, tense)
bag-(a special interest)
cop out-(renege on a plan)
hang in there-(refuse to give up)
pad-(where one lives)
put down-(humiliating act)
up front-(honest)

string bean-(tall)
burn-(swindle or cheat)
burn up-(make angry)
hot-(stolen)
hot shot-(an expert)
bombed-(failed)
drag-(boring, tedious)
kicky-(infashion, exciting)
spaced out-(not in touch with reality)
turn on-(something exciting)
wiped out-(tired)

blow your cool- (lose composure)
vamoose- (leave, to run away)
dig- (understand)
laid back- (apathetic, uninvolved)
corny- (foolishly sentimental)
wimp- (a meek, uninteresting person)
cool- (in good taste)
freak out- (become irrational)
out of it- (not in the know)
right on- (exclamation of promotion)
unreal- (wonderful)
bunk- (lies, nonsense)
game- (business)
bread- (money)
slide- (leave for a specific place)
clobber- (to beat or pound)
blew it- (failed)
downer- (a depressing experience)
jive- (tense, deceive)
plastic- (artificial)
turkey- (inferior, incompetent person)
uptight- (anxious, rigid)

1. Baseball Slang- Many people who have never seen a baseball game, tend to use some baseball slang in their daily conversations. There are forms of slang from many areas, and baseball is just one of them. Have students work with the following types of slang and then encourage them to find other forms.

   He/She was born with two strikes against him/her.
   He could never get to first base with Sue.
   You are way off base on that.
   The movie was a smash hit.
   You were safe by a mile.
   I would like to touch base with you on that.
   He/She always goes to bat for me.

2. CB Slang- Since the CB radio began in 1947, truckers have made a small group of radio users into a huge network. CB is a radio network that anyone can join, but it is important that you know the slang, so that you can join in the fun. Here is a short list to start you out. Have students research and find other phrases. There are also some CB dictionaries now available.

   Ace- expert CB operator
   Smokey- police
   Yo- yes
   Harvey Wallbanger- reckless driver
   Double L- telephone
   Poster- mile marker along the highway
   Bearded buddy- police
   Backyard- road behind
   Anchor clanker- boat trailer
   Jawjacking- talking
   YL- young lady
   Seven-three- signing off
   Ten-four- OK

3. Sports Words- Match the sport with the terms that are associated with that particular sport.

Sacrifice- (baseball)
Dribble- (basketball)
In-field fly- (baseball)
Hat trick- (hockey)
Bogey- (golf)
Blitz- (football)
Leech- (sailing)
Eagle- (golf)
Slalom- (skiing)
Hurdle- (track & field)

Love- (tennis)
Gutter- (bowling)
Fall- (wrestling)
Slide- (baseball)
Bull's eye- (archery)

Mallet- (croquet)
Jab- (boxing)
Butterfly- (Swimming)
Frame- (bowling)
foot fault- (tennis)

GRAFFITI- Ball point pen on a bathroom wall-that is where most of us have had experience with forms of graffiti. It seems that ever since man/woman could write, they have been doing it on bathroom walls. There is no other language that is as universal as graffiti. The best bits of graffiti are those that are short and to the point.... and have a message. The following are some bit of wisdom taken from walls. These could be used as motivators for student activities. Post some blank paper on a wall and encourage students to add their "wall wisdom."

Stop air pollution- Quit breathing!
When in doubt, worry.
God grant me patience, but HURRY!
We are the people that our parents warned us about.
Don't hate yourself in the morning- sleep until noon.
Start the day with a smile and get it over with.
Snoopy has fleas.
Issac Newton counted on his fingers.
An apple a day keeps the doctor away-an onion a day keeps everyone away.

MALE-FEMALE WORDS- There are many words that for each masculine word, there is a female counterpart. Listed below are some words that could get the students started with gender words. Try developing some activities that could be used with these words.

women-men
countess-count
princess-prince
hen-rooster
couturiere-couturier
duck-drake
sow-hog
bride-groom
empress-emperor
heifer-bullock
cow-bull
nanny goat-billy goat
nun-monk

mare-stallion
mistress-master
lass-lad
ewe-ram
matriarch-patriarch
girl-boy
doe-buck
doe-stag
queen-king
abbess-abbot
usherette-usher
heroine-hero
dame-sire

HOMES- Different animals and things have different names for their homes.

Have the students search for the proper title for their homes.

dogs-kennel	pigs-sty,pen
fox-lair, den	birds-nest
lion-den	doves-dove cove
mole-hole	bear-cave
sheep-fold,pen	horse-stall
rabbit-hutch	snail-shell
badger-burrow	beaver-lodge
turtle-shell	chicken-coop
eagle-aerie	bee-hive
penguin-rookery	cows-barn
pigeons-columbary	fish-aquarium

GROUPS- Most things that come in groups have a particular name for that specific group of things. Listed below are some familiar names for groups.

sheep-flock	ants-colony
cattle-herd	grouse-brood
partridge-levy	geese-gaggle,flock
peacocks-muster	fish-school
pheasants-nide,eye	wolves-pack
lions-pride	quail-covey
bears-sloth	bees-swarm
elephants-herd	whales-herd

1. Group Poem- This is a poem that could be used to illustrate groups of things. Have the students try writing some poetry of their own.

GROUPS OF THINGS

Here are groups and groups of things-
Each with a special name;
And these I'd like to learn because
The names are not the same:
A flock of sheep, a swarm of bees;
A tribe of Indians, a grove of trees;
A herd of cattle, a string of pearls;
A fleet of ships, a bevy of girls;
A litter of pups, a bundle of sticks;
A bunch of flowers, a pile of bricks;
A stack of books, a school of fishes;
A squad of soldiers, a set of dishes;
A pack of wolves, a line of cars;
A crowd of people, a cluster of stars.

-Ilo Orleans

YOUNG AND OLD- For most animals, there is a name that is given to the young of that particular animal. Listed below are some of the names given to the animal babies that could be used in developing activities.

cat-kitten
owl-owlet
dog-puppy
wolf-whelp
lion-cub
swan-cyget
tiger-cub
kangaroo-joey
chicken-chick
frog-tadpole
hare-leveret
goose-gosling
moose-calf
eagle-eaglet
hen-pullet

cow-calf
duck-duckling
bear-cub
goat-kid

horse-colt
whale-calf
bull-bullock
fox-cub
deer-fawn
seal-pup
elephant-calf
oyster-spat
swine-pig

MOTHERS- Many of the baby animals also have a specific name that is given to the mother animal. Listed below are some of these that could be used in developing activities.

fox-vixen
pig-sow
hare-doe
swan-pen
moose-cow
donkey-jenny
gosling-goose
tiger-tigeress
lamb-ewe
bear- she bear
leopard-leopardess
lobster-hen

ant-queen
rat-doe
seal-cow
fawn-doe
horse-mare
sparrow-hen
pheasant-hen
bee-queen
lion-lioness
whale-cow
tortoise-cow
chicken-hen

FAMOUS PAIRS-Some pairs of words are made famous by being together. Listed below are some of those famous pairs. They could be used for a matching game for students or you could give the students some to start with and have them search for the other words. Notice, that if the two words are reversed, they just don't look right.

aches and pains
law and order
fine and dandy
pride and joy
ball and jacks
coast to coast
peanut butter and jelly
up and down
huff and puff

body and soul
fall and decline
beck and call
horse and carriage
aunt and uncle
rise and fall
do's and don't's
life and death
footloose and fancyfree

cake and ice cream	brother and sister
over and over	higher and higher
hill and dale	cops and robbers
cats and dogs	bread and butter
stop and go	spic and span
salt and pepper	bacon and eggs
sugar and spice	needle and thread
stars and stripes	cloak and dagger
stocks and bonds	cup and saucer
pots and pans	lock and key
comb and brush	ketchup and mustard
knife and fork	pomp and circumstance

FAMOUS PAIRS- Listed below are some pairs of people that were made famous by being together. They just seem to go together like a "horse and carriage."

Anthony and Cleopatra	Dagwood and Blondie
Starsky and Hutch	Batman and Robin
Wilma and Fred (Flintstone)	Romeo and Juliet
Mutt and Jeff	Adam and Eve
Cain and Abel	Jack and Jill
Gilbert and Sullivan	Sacco and Vancetti
Burns and Allen	Amos and Andy
Ozzie and Harriet	Punch and Judy
Lewis and Clark	Hansel and Gretel
Archie and Edith	Bo and Luke (Duke)
Laurel and Hardy	Abbott and Costello
Proctor and Gamble	Johnson and Johnson
Masters and Johnson	Tweedledum and Tweedledee
Bonnie and Clyde	Lone Ranger and Tonto
Rodgers and Hammerstein	

WORD TRIPLETS- Just as there are famous pairs of words, there are also famous word triplets. Some of those are listed below.

Tom, Dick and Harry
Sugar, spice and everything Nice
Bacon, lettuce and tomato
Coffee, tea or milk
Hop, skip and a jump
Lock, stock and barrel
Kukla, Fran and Ollie
Hook, line and sinker
Stop, look and listen
Friends, Romans and Countrymen
Men, women and children
Reading, writing and arithmetic
Snap, crackle and pop
Tall, dark and handsome
Red, white and blue
Wine, women and song
Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness

Love, Honor and Obey
Healthy, wealthy and wise
Butcher, baker and candlestick maker
Winken, Blinken and Nod
Ninta, Pinta and Santa Maria
Flopsy, Mopsy and Cottontail

WORD QUADRUPLETS- Here are some quadruplets.

Ears, eyes, nose and throat
Eeny, meeny, miney and mo
Rain, hail, sleet or snow
Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief

SIMILES- Here are some similes that are as "old as the hills" and some activities to stimulate students to write new ones, so that we could retire the old ones.

as big as a house
as busy as a bee
as soft as silk
as pleased as punch
as sly as a fox
as wise as an owl
as mad as a hornet
as smart as a whip
as fit as a fiddle
as happy as a lark
as warm as toast
as busy as a beaver
as strong as an ox
as quick as a wink
as sharp as a tack
as black as soot
as smooth as glass
as straight as an arrow
as slow as molasses
as fresh as a daisy
as right as rain
as green as grass
as hard as nails
as fat as a pig
as pretty as a picture
as thin as a rail
as blind as a bat
as hungry as a bear
as easy as pie
as cool as a cucumber
as cold as ice
as light as a feather
as neat as a pin
as heavy as lead
as frisky as a colt
as quick as a flash
as dead as a doornail
as plain as mud
as playful as a kitten
as quiet as a mouse
as white as a sheet
as gentle as a lamb
as stiff as a board
as sick as a dog
as stubborn as a mule
as good as gold
as vain as a peacock
as pale as a ghost
as limp as a rag
as sober as a judge
as cute as pie

1. Similes- List some of these new starters for similes and let each student choose one and have them make a poster to show as many examples as possible.

as high as _____
as deliberate as _____
as tasteful as _____
as delighted as _____
as gentle as _____
as apprehensive as _____
as noisy as _____
as exuberant as _____

as mysterious as _____
as calm as _____
as juicy as _____
as jumpy as _____

as complicated as _____
as generous as _____
as confident as _____
as difficult as _____

Some examples are listed below. Now students are to illustrate them.

as turbulent as .....

feelings before an exam
an airplane in a storm
a malt in a blender
a boat on the sea

as disgusted as .....

a waitress who doesn't get a tip
when you burn popcorn
when you lose your last dime in a pop machine
when you have a flat tire

PROVERBS- A short expression that is commonly used and generally accepted for expressing a truth or moral familiar to all. Listed below are some proverbs and activities for their use.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
A stitch in time saves nine.
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Too many cooks spoil the broth.
A penny for your thoughts.
Look before you leap.
Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
Don't cry over spilled milk.
You can't have your cake and eat it too.
All that glitters is not gold.
Birds of a feather flock together.
Every cloud has a silver lining.
All's fair in love and war.
Don't give up the ship.
Give me liberty or give me death.
A hedge between keeps friendship green.
The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.
Speak softly and carry a big stick.
Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
Out of sight, out of mind.
Seldom seen, soon forgotten.
A barking dog seldom bites.
Last, but not least.
Silence is golden.
Practice what you preach.
There is no fool like an old fool.
Live and let live.
Spare the rod and spoil the child.
No news is good news.
Boys will be boys.
Waste not, want not.
And eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.

All's well that ends well.
Share and share alike.
A penny saved is a penny earned.
Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
Three may keep a secret, if two are dead.
Possession is nine-tenths of the law.

1. Twisted Proverbs- Pick a famous saying or proverb from the provided list. Change as many words as you can so that it means the same thing but sounds differently. Have the students use a thesaurus to help them along. Then the students are to write their saying on drawing paper, illustrate it and color it. Here are some examples:

   It is virtually impossible to instruct an aging canine in the act of performing novel antics. (You can't teach an old dog, new tricks)

   It is possible to direct an equine toward an aquatic substance, but it is impossible to force him to consume it. (You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink)

2. Find the Proverbs- Disjoint the letters and add vowels. The number of vowels to be inserted are listed on the left hand column.

   (9) ASTTCHNTMSVSNN (A stitch in time saves nine)
   (6) RVNGSSWT (Revenge is sweet)
   (6) DDMNTLLNLS (Dead men tell no lies)
   (7) HNSTYSTHBSTPLCY (Honesty is the best policy)
   (5) LLSWLLTHTNDSWLL (All's well that ends well)

ALLITERATION- This is when several words begin with the same letter or sound, such as:

see saw	flip flop
topsy turvey	ding dong
zig zag	knick knack

Alliteration is also used in some tongue twisters, such as:

She sells sea shells on the seashore.
Tiny Tim tells tales on Tuesday.

1. Alliterative Animals- For each letter of the alphabet, choose an animal beginning with that letter and choose some adjectives that begin with that letter. Students are then to make individual A-Z booklets, using alliteration and illustrating them.

   A- An angry, anxious antelope
   B- A beautiful, bouncing, boisterous bear
   C- A carmel colored camel

PICTURE WORDS- (Concrete Poetry) The meaning of words is shown by writing them in a certain way or adding a drawing to them. Some examples are shown below. Try using some of these words to make picture words.

epaulet	zebra	fez
coronet	porcupine	puffin
bumpy	flamingo	gibbon
slanted	mountain	shark
single	lion	rabbit
obese	down	stray
mailbox	sconce	heart

ANAGRAMS- Rearrangement of the letters in a word or phrase to form another word or phrase. Listed below are some common words and phrases that are often used. Let the students try to work out some of the anagrams, prior to developing some of their own.

Lowest- We lost	Desperation- A rope ends it
Punishment- Nine thumps	Parliament- Partial gentlemen
Penetrating- Art entering	Referendum- End free rum
Regulating- Get a ruling	Endearments- Tender names
Schoolmaster- Smote scholar	Train- It ran
Violence- Nice love	Softheartedness- Often sheds tears
Embargo- Bag more	Democratic- Comic trade
Constraint- Can not stir	Festival- Evil fast
Impetus- Time's up	Hysterics- His set cry
Breakfast- Fast baker	Alterations- Neat tailors

Some anagram phrases are:

The eyes- They see	A shoplifter- Has to pilfer
The detectives- Detect thieves	The countryside-No city dust here

Some anagrams have new words formed from the original, but have an opposite meaning, when they are reversed.

Misfortune- Its more fun	Santa- Satan

Some anagrams work both ways. These definitions will give you an anagram, either way you work it. If you get the definition of the left, simply reverse the spelling and you have the correct definition for the second part.

Forest animal	(DEER)	Hollow reed
Implement	(TOOL)	Money
Removes the skin	(PEELS)	Slumber
Cooking utensils	(POTS)	To cease
Male sheep	(RAM)	To spoil
Tip your head	(NOD)	To put on

1. Geographical Anagrams- These anagrams are states, provinces or countries. After having students figure out the anagrams, encourage them to try some of their own.

Oil is nil- (Illinois)
In aid- (India)
Or can I fail?- (California)
Cain for Ali- (California)
Not a man- (Montana)
Work yen- (New York)
My, go, win- (Wyoming)
Road loco- (Colorado)
Real wade- (Delaware)
On to air- (Ontario)
Gnash to win- (Washington)
Lewd area- (Delaware)
Air at us- (Austria)
A crimea- (America)

CLICHES- A cliche is a trite phrase or expression that is many times overused. Listed below are some cliches. Use these and others in the activities provided and any others that your students might develop.

Let the cat out of the bag- (To tell a secret)
Selling like hotcakes- (Something that is really popular)
Rub the wrong way- (Irritate someone)
Put a good word in for- (Say something positive)
Monkey business-(Causing trouble)
Smelled to high heaven- (Had a bad odor)
Cooked up -(Planned something)
See eye to eye- (Agreed)
In the doghouse- (In trouble of some sort)
Go overboard- (Doing too much)
Getting under my skin- (Irritating, annoy someone)
Soup up -(To obtain greater power)
Pull yourself together-(Get together emotionally)
Get dolled up- (Dress up)
Give me a break- (Give me a chance to try again)

Scratch the surface- (Study superficially)
Grow on someone- (Increase in favor)
Bite off more than you can chew- (Take on too much)
Look high and low- (Search for something everywhere)
Has a green thumb- (Able to grow things, such as plants)
Hold your tongue-(Keep quiet)
Get caught red handed- (Get caught in the act of doing something)
Flew off the handle- (Lost your cool, temper)
Jumped at the chance- (Delighted to do something)
Beating around the bush- (Not coming to the point)
Hit the spot- (Satisfied)
Set the world on fire- (Succeeded)
Buckle down- (Try harder)
Putting me on- (Just fooling around)
A wild goose chase-(The run around)
Walking on air- (Feeling good)
Can't make heads nor tails of it- (Can't understand something)
Dropped a line- (Wrote a letter)
Spilled the beans- (Told something)
Up a tree- (In trouble)
Hit the nail on the head- (To be correct)
Sing a different tune- (Change stories)
Has the memory of an elephant- (Doesn't forget)
Stole the show- (Became the center of attention)
Put his foot down- (Said "no" firmly)
Burns me up- (Makes me mad)
Talks his ear off -(Talks incessantly)
Throw the book at you-(Gives you a hard time)
Once in a blue moon-(Seldom)
Beat your head against the wall- (Frustrate)
Get on your high horse- (Become angry)
Take it with a grain of salt- (Believe half of what is said)
Pull the wool over your eyes- (Deceive)
Drop like a hot potato-(Stop a relationship immediately)
Egg him/her on- (Urge him/her to do something)
Left holding the bag- (Left with the results of something)
Talk a blue streak- (Talk continually)
Go to bed with the chickens- (Go to bed early)
Handwriting is on the wall- (Forecast of something that will happen)
Turn on- (Becomes interested in)
Miss the boat- (Lose an opportunity)
Make waves- (Create a disturbance)
Pull one's weight- (Do one's share)
Big deal- (Not very important)
Dish it out- (Give abuse)
Take the bull by the horns- (Act in a deteremined way)
Give a big hand- (Applaud)
Play by ear- (Play an instrument without music)
Push on- (Keep on going)
Keep an eye on- (Watch very carefully)
In tears- (Crying)
Give a ring- (Call on the telephone)
Look down upon- (Scorn)
Drop in on- (Visit unexpectantly)

Get on someone's nerves- (Make them nervous)
Dry up- (Stop talking)
Fool around- (Play and joke)
Stir up -(Arouse)
Put a foot in his/her mouth-(Make a foolish remark)
Blow one's top- (Lose cool)
Kept his/her head- (Stayed calm)
Cut in- (Interrupted)
Brush up on- (Reviews studies)
Go Dutch- (Each pays own way)
First hand- (Direct)
Fringe benefit-(Values beyond wages)
Eyes pop out- (Look very surprised)
Feel like a million- (Be in good spirits or good health)
Just what the doctor ordered- (Exactly what is needed)
Eat like a horse- (Be very hungry)
With bells on- (Eager)
Pull one's leg-(Tell an untruth)
Toot one's own horn- (Brag)
Bury the hatchet- (Call a truce)
Grease monkey- (Mechanic at a gas station or garage)
Chew the fat- (Talk together)
Sleep like a log- (Sleep without interruption)
Shoot the works- (Blow the whole thing)
Toe the mark- (Keep in line)
Turn the tables- (Switch things around)
Fill the bill- (Satisfy the requirements)
Crocodile tears- (Fake tears)
To play possum- (To pretend)
Down in the dumps-(Feeling low)
Cold feet- (Didn't want to do something)
Stuffed shirt- (Reserved)
Deadpan-(Someone that is very low key)
Take your medicine- (Take whatever comes)
Follow in his/her footsteps- (Do the same with someone else)
In one ear and out the other- (Forget something)
Stick by your guns- (Don't change your mind)
To beat it-(To go away)
No skin off my nose- (Of no concern)
Touch and go- (Uncertain, risky)
In hot water- (In trouble)
Break the ice- (Establish a relationship)
Bee in your bonnet- (Something is troubling you)
Two strikes against you- (At a disadvantage)
Cut short- (End abruptly)
A steal- (A real bargain)
Pull one's punches- (Pretend to fight)
On the double-(In a hurry)
Hit the deck- (Get on the floor, danger)
Pin it on him/her- (Transfer blame)
Eat one's words- (Admit to being wrong)
Get on the ball- (Do better)

Add fuel to the flame- (Make something worse)
Go against the grain- (Annoy or trouble)
Around the clock- (Continuously)
Babe in the woods- (An inexperienced person)
Big frog in a small pond- (Important person in a small position)
Born yesterday- (Easily fooled)
Ten feet tall- (Feel successful)
Go to pieces- (Fall apart)
Put the cart before the horse- (Do in the wrong order)
Cause tongues to wag- (Bring on gossip)
Climb on the bandwagon- (Join because others do)
Face the music- (Take what comes)
Hold your horses- (Don't be in such a hurry)
Pull up stakes- (Pick up and leave)
Go hog wild- (Go crazy)
Keep your shirt on- (Don't be in such a hurry)
Turn over a new leaf- (Change for the better)
Racking my brain- (Trying to think of something)
Scratching the surface- (Not getting too far)
Pitch in-(Help someone with something)
Lost heart- (Gave up on something)
Nose to the grindstone- (Keeps busy)
See daylight- (Makes progress)
Put two and two together-(Figure out a solution)
Sixth sense-(Feeling about something)
In seventh heaven- (Felt good about something)
The once over- (Took a close look at)
On the tip of one's tongue-(I knew it, but couldn't remember it)
A stiff upper lip- (Don't show your emotions)
Pays off- (Something good)
Beat the band- (Hurry up)
Up to one's ears- (Have alot to do)
Not my bag-(Not what I like to do)
Kick a habit-(Break a habit)
Knock it off- (To stop or cease)
It figures-(Something that seems likely)
Makes it tick-(Motivating)
Stick around-(Stays)
Let it slide- (Neglect something that needs attention)
Search me- (I don't know the answer)
At the end of one's rope- (Pushed to the limit)
Make a mountain out of a molehill-(Make something seem more important than is justified)

RHYMING WORDS- These are phrases that can be translated into two word rhymes. Have the students work separately or with a partner and set a time limit. The answers are given in parenthesis.

A trite story- (A stale tale)
A rainsoaked bum- (A damp tramp)
A boisterous greeting- (A rowdy howdy)
A molar detector- (A tooth slueth)
A handbook for long-eared dogs- (A spaniel manual)
A favorite airplane- (A pet jet)
A tiny ocean- (A wee sea)
A thin bird- (A narrow sparrow)
A sly hen- (A slick chick)
A particular drape- (A certain curtain)
A scared Lancelot- (A fright knight)
An evil preacher- (A sinister minister)
A tiny bed linen- (A neat sheet)
A happy sunbeam-(A gay ray)
Flexible wood- (Limber timber)
A witch's suitcase- (Hag's bag)
A messy old car- (A sloppy jalopy)
A cryin' bird- (A sobbin' robin)
A fat walking cane- (A thick stick)
A tricky insect- (A sly fly)
A place where vampires study- (A ghoul school)
A prison for boys- (A male jail)
A rose dipped in vinegar- (A sour flower)
A fowl that escaped from its coop-(A loose goose)
A thick enclosure- (A dense fence)
A not-so-bright sea bird- (A dull gull)
A rural teacher of English- (A farm marm)
A small sausage- (A teeny weeny)
Well behaved rodents- (Nice mice)
An alert head of an educational institution- (A keen dean)
A fat fish- (A stout trout)
Semi laugh- (Truck yuck)
Sufficient taste- (Ample sample)
Haunted wigwam- (Creepy tepee)
Gloves for a small cat- (Kitten mittens)
A wet seal- (A damp stamp, a flipper dipper)
Path for frogs- (Toad road)
A bed for a priest- (A monk bunk)
A tiny joke- (A little riddle)
An overweight taxi driver- (A flabby cabby)
Charlie Tuna's girlfriend- (A fish dish)
Hot little grape- (A blazin' raisen)
Snapshot of an extinct bird- (Dodo photo)
Young deer's sign of tiredness- (A fawn yawn)
Chocolate dropped on the beach- (Sandy candy)
Arithmetic trail- (A math path)
An imperturbable donkey- (A cool mule)
A $100,000 pay off- (A handsome ransom)
A weird motorcycle- (A kooky Suzuki)
An Italian designer puppy-(A Gucci poochie)
A carton of anklets- (Sox box)
Singing dinosaurs- (A Brontasarus chorus)

Chicken supporter- (Rooster booster)
A semi-policeman- (A partial marshall)
A bear in a forest fire- (A sizzly grizzly)
A 5¢ cucumber- (A nickel pickle)
A stylish gun- (A mod rod)
A reluctant protest- (A shy cry)
A sizzling skillet- (A hot pot)
A fleshy feline- (A fat cat)
A cautious spirit- (A wary fairy)
A nimble insect- A spry fly)
A video car- (An Atari Ferrari)
Intergalactic headquarters- (A space base)
An unusual female horse- (A rare mare)
Idea for preventing litter- (A polution solution)
Religious hockey player- (Holy goalie)
Fast Santa- (Quick Nick)
A boring person- (A dead head)

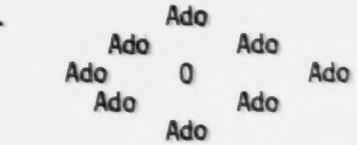
REBUS- An enigmatic representation of a name or a word or phrase by pictures or letters or numbers or other words or phrases. The key is listed at the end of the booklet.

1. WOOD
   JOHN
   MASS.

2. one another
   one another
   one another
   one another
   one another
   one another

3. Used in a court of law:

   Stand Oath
   You UR

4.


5. WETHER

6. ONALLE

7. M E
   A L

8. YYURYYUBICURYY4ME

9. E
   M
   A
   R
   F

10. Dribble
    Dribble

11. DiMuniceana

12. mind
    matter

13. inf initive

14. glass
    peasant

26.

15. exxposure

16. EGGS
EASY

17. GO trust D

18. GAINS

19. P
I
A
N
O

20. COVER
MAN

21. Dark fun

22. PPOD

23. low
head

24. far home

25. your hat
keep it

26. engage ment

27. gges
sgeg
gegs
sgge

28. he art

29. ground
feet
feet
feet
feet
feet
feet

30. Time
Time

31. Cycle
Cycle
Cycle

32. Water
Swim

33. R E A D I N G

34. Knee
Light

35. I have to paid
because
work I am

36. a HIbeeVE

37. NAR HE RAN

38. He has a BONbNET

39. JoANb

40. HODR.ME

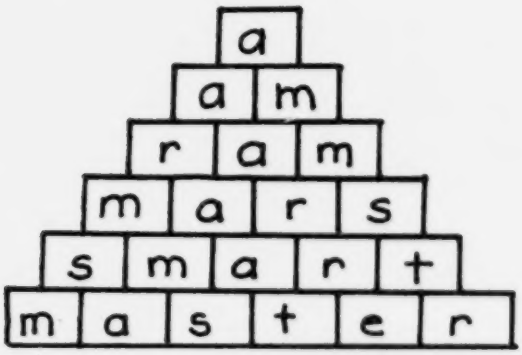
41. dashotrk

42. Head ache

43. pri/ce

ACTIVITIES: The key for the various activities is provided at the back of the booklet.

1. Word Pyramids- Using the letters S M R T E S A form seven different words. Draw a pyramid similar to the one below. Put one letter in each building block. Start with a one letter word at the top, followed by a two letter words, and continue until you have filled in the seven rows.



2. Pun Week- Solve the alphabet puns. Read the clues and answer with a letter of the alphabet.

1. A green vegetable _____.
2. A name for yourself _____.
3. A small insect _____.
4. A word that asks a question _____.
5. A beverage _____.
6. A body of water _____.
7. A name of someone else _____.
8. A girls' name _____.
9. An exclamation _____.
10. A blue bird _____.
11. A kind of candy _____.
12. To watch something _____.
13. A form of to be _____.
14. An actor's call to speak _____.

3. Beheaded Words- Start with the first word, and try beheading it and see how many words you can come up with. Try finding some of your own. Following are some examples.

STRAIN- TRAIN- RAIN
SCRAPE- CRAPE- RAPE- APE

Supply the words and then behead them:

1. Cry-the best part-measure
2. Put- braid- card
3. Dish-former-consumed
4. Cost-cereal-chill
5. Flash-enclosed-place-boat
6. Track-rant-be ill
7. Grab-file-serpent
8. Weapon-fruit-organ
9. Defraud-warmth-consume preposition
10. Spite- girl's name-insects-hard water

4. What's Cooking?- In each of the following puzzles, find the food. The letters of the answer are always in the correct order. See the example below.

P C O I D E
Remove the desert (PIE) and leave the fish (COD)= COD

Now try these. The key is provided at the back.

1. T V U A N N I L A L A -Remove the ice cream, but leave the sandwich.

2. C T O E R N A- Remove the drink, but leave the vegetable

3. S C H E A L D D T A R- Remove the cheese, but leave the seasoning.

4. P R E A Y R E- Remove the fruit, but leave the bread.

5. B C H E I C E K F E N- Remove the poultry, but leave the meat.

6. N O M O I D L L E K- Remove the soup, but leave the drink.

7. W W A H L E N A U T T- Remove the bread, but leave the nut.

8. C S H P O I C O N A L A C H T E- Remove the candy, but leave the vegetable.

5. Jumbled Words- Words that are scrambled, tossed, mixed up and out of the proper order, are always fun to rearrange. Have the students start with some of these and then go on to scramble some of their own to exchange with other students. The key is provided at the end of the book.

Trees and Flowers	Occupations
O R S E	Y E T C A R R E S
H S A	M C I G N I A A
L A I C L	C R A T O

I L L Y

P L U T I

Y L L O H

O K A

R E E H C T A

Cities

O O S H N U T

M M I A I

6. Eat Your Way A-Z- Have the students make a list of all the food words A-Z. A list of possible food words is listed below.

A- apricots, avocado, asparagus, anchovy, apples, artichoke.
B- bacon, bananas, berries, bagels, beans, bamboo shoots, bread.
C- cabbage, corn, crab, celery, crepes, cauliflower, clams.
D- dill, dates, dips, duck, doughnuts, deer.
E- eggplants, endives, ears of corn, Easter eggs, egg roll.
F- figs, filet, fondue, franks.
G- gooseberries, grapefruit, grapes, gravy, gingerbread.
H- hamburgers, hazelnuts, honey, hot dogs.
I- ice cream, iced tea.
J- jam, jelly, jello.
K- ketchup, kuchen.
L- lasagna, lime, liver, lobster, lollipops, lemons, lemonade.
M- macaroni, mushrooms, marshmellows, muffins, mustard.
N- nuts, noodles.
O- oatmeal, olive, omelette, oranges.
P- pineapple, peanut butter, pizza, prunes, pudding, pumpkin, peas.
Q- quail
R- radishes, raisens, rice, rhubarb.
S- sunflower seeds, spinach, squash, sesame seeds, salt, salami.
T- tea, toast, tomatoes, tortillas.
U- UPSET STOMACH
V- vanilla, vinegar.
W- waffles, walnuts, water chestnuts, watermelons, wild rice.
X- X-tras
Y- yams, yeast, yogurt.
Z- zucchini

7. Tongue Twisters, A-Z- Try writing some tongue twisters with all the letters of the alphabet.

Angie Abigail Appledumpling ate avocadoes and apples in Aberdeen.
Bertha Biggerhorn blew blue bubbles by the big brown boat.
Clayton Clemhopper clumsily closed the cave door.
Deborah Dingbat didn't do the dishes.
Evelyn Englebertson eats endives and eggplants every evening.

8. Kangaroo or Marsupial Words- (Bag or pouch words)- These are words that carry words within themselves, in the correct order. The words

are shorter words and also a synonym for the original word. An example is listed below. Try to find the kangaroo word and then check the key at the back of the book.

TRANSGRESSION- (SIN)

Prosecute	Masculine	Matches
Blossom	Containers	Curtail
Encourage	Evacuate	Exists
Perimeter	Rampage	Regulate
Respite	Struggle	

9. Good VS. Evil- Superstition, mystery and magic have a great sppeal for students of all ages. Use these good and evil words to stimulate discussion, research, reading and story writing. Here are some words and phrases to begin with. Have the students add some of their own.

abracadabra	elf	knock on wood
bewitch	evil eye	spirit
black cat	Blarney stone	Bride's garter
broken mirror	Friday the 13th	charm
cross your fingers	curses	demon
four leaf clover	devil	dwarf
horse shoe	ground hog day	mistletoe
goblin	gnome	rainbow
Gesundheit	genie	find a lucky penny
rabbit's foot	luck	occult
fairy	walk under a ladder	mascot
mustard seed	omen	#7
#13	witch	two dollar bill
toad	stub your toe	step on a crack
stars	sneezing	rice
signs	taboo	

10. Possessions- There are some familiar expressions that BELONG to some one. Have the students try to figure out what belongs to the person listed. Have them think of some on their own. There are two examples provided and the other answers are listed in the key in the back.

Aladdin's (LAMP)
Whistler's (MOTHER)

Pandora's_____	Ziegfield's_____
Haley's_____	Finian's_____
Mrs. O'Leary's_____	Gilligan's_____
Uncle Tom's_____	Achille's_____
Noah's_____	Paul Revere's_____
Poor Richard's_____	Gulliver's_____
Old MacDonald's_____	Cinderella's_____

Three Little Kittens'_____ John Brown's_____
Webster's _____ Aesop's_____
Alexander's_____ Steward's_____

11. Flip-Flop Words- There are some words that can flip flop around. There are many activities that can be done with these words. Some flip flop words are listed below, along with activities to use with them.

boo-hoo	hanky-panky	hunky-dunky
fuzzy-wuzzy	humpty-dumpty	trip-trap
dilly-dally	ding-dong	ducky-wucky
fiddle-faddle	flim-flam	even-Steven
itsy-bitsy	lovey-dovey	super-duper
hocus-pocus	ping-pong	wishy-washy
whing-ding	pitter-patter	fuddy-duddy
chit-chat	bow-wow	hully-gully

Choose some of the flip-flop words to use in writing short stories in which the flip-flop words are repeated, such as the Three Billy Goats Gruff (trip-trap)

Make some story titles up by using flip-flop words and another word that has a related meaning, such as The Super Duper Blooper, The Ding-Dong School and then write stories using the repeating phrase.

12. Special Words- Provide a list of special words whose origins students can trace. Some words are listed below that could be a starter.

From proper names: Braille, cologne
From other languages: Veto, exit, vacuum
From recent usage: Helicopter, Laser, amplifier

13. Tired Words- Have the students list and make word collages of all the "tired" words that they can think of, such as: awful, pretty, big, good, nice, fun, happy. Then when all the words are displayed, try to encourage the students not to use the "tired" words.

14. String of Words- Write a word on the board, such as TABLE. Each student is to write a word starting with the last letter of the word on the board. (i.e. elephant, evening). Within the given amount of time, each student is to complete a string of words on his/her paper starting each word with the last letter of the preceding word. The winner would be the student with the longest list of correctly spelled words at the end of the time limit.

15. Word File- Have the students keep a word file or a personal dictionary of interesting words that they meet. The meanings of the words may be written and then illustrated in sentences or pictures. Encourage the students to use their interesting words as much as possible.

16. How Many Words?- There are many activities that you can do with long words. Make a set of 3 x 5 cards with lengthy words on them. The cards should be laminated so the students can write on them with grease pencils. How many words can you get from the word HIPPOPOTAMUS? The students would then write their words, such as: must, top, pit, post, ship, etc.

17. Word Category- Use 3 x 5 cards and label them by categories such as: Sports, Flowers, Games, Trees. Birds, etc. The child that takes the card must write as many things that he/she can think of that belong in that category. For example some Sports words could be: dribble, goalie, touchdown, putt, net, foul, etc.

18. Multiple Meanings- Prepare a file of cards with lists of words on them which have multiple meanings. For example, one card might have such words as bank, store, shop, park. Ask that students to write sentences showing the different meanings for each word. Younger children may want to draw illustrations.

19. TV Words- Have students compile a list of interesting words heard on on TV during a particular week. They could enlist the aid of their parents in writing them down. Suggest that they could jot down the context in which the word was used, using the phonetic spelling. After the TV viewing, the words should be checked for correct spelling and and meaning in the dictionary.

20. Dashers- On the board, write a short sentence using only the first letter of each word and a dash for the rest of the word (m_____ b_____ f_____ t_____ p_____) Independently, each student tries to complete the sentence by writing in his/her version of the letters that are needed to complete the words. The winner of Dasher are all students whose sentences are not only reasonable, but comply with the board arrangement.

21. Descripto- Write a sentence containing two or three nouns, but no adjectives. Write it on the board. Each student is to rewrite the sentence using an adjective before each noun. The winners of the game are all students who choose adjectives used by no other class members.

22. Definitions- Give each student a portion of the newspaper. The students are then to circle five words which he/she can define, but believes might be difficult for others to define. Select a student to read one of his/her words. Should one of the classmates be able to give an acceptable definition, then that student reads one of his/her words for the class to define. The winners are all the students who announced words for which only they could furnish a satisfactory definition.

23. Origin of Special Vocabulary- Cover a wall or door with butcher paper for the purpose of creating a graffiti mural. Provide paint and brushes and/or markers. Have origin books available for the students to use when completing the exercises. Students are to

research the word origins and then paint visual reminders upon the wall mural. Try to have items that lend themselves to art work. Some suggested bookkeeping and business terms are:

Retail: Had something to do with splitting logs
Calculator: Had something to do with pebbles
Stock: The word has some connections with tree trunks

24. Vocabulary Mazes- This is an activity that could be used with any subject area. In this activity, the student should be aware of the terms that are being used for that specific subject area. The example that is listed deals with the music area, instruments and orchestra performance. Make a ditto of the key vocabulary for the subject area and then write the key word on a transparency or on the chalkboard. The word is PERCUSSION. Students scan the word sheet and find an appropriate word for that category and then list it on the master sheet or it could be done on individual worksheets.

```
      T
  D   R
P E R C U S S I O N
I   U   A   O
A   M   N   T
N       G   E
O       L
        E
```

25. Newspaper Scramble- Scramble the letters in each word in the index of the daily newspaper. The Sunday edition is recommended because the index usually has more entries than the daily newspaper. Prepare a ditto with the scrambled terms, allowing space for the students to write the correct terms.

26. Syllable Spin- This activity can be used with a dictionary an/or a thesaurus. Type some simple, everyday words on 3 x 5 cards and place them in an envelope. Make a spinner with the designations 1,2 and 3. This activity is for two or more players. Each player draws a card from the pile on his/her turn. He/she names the card that is drawn and uses the spinner to determine how many syllables that the synonym must contain. If the player spins 2 and correctly gives a two syllable synonym, then that person scores 2 points. If the player is unable to provide a word, then the next player has the opportunity to take the word and he/she gains the 2 point score. Students may consult a dictionary or thesaurus for the amount of time set by the teacher. A list of some possible words is provided below.

talk	love	hold	red
money	fat	happy	sad
road	fight	pretty	say
said	see	set	thin

27. Fit It In- Make copies of a grid containing twenty five squares. Students can work individually or with teams. The object is to create a spontaneous crossword. A member begins by calling out a letter.

Immediately all students write that letter in any one of the squares that they choose. A second letter is then called out and the process is repeated until all the squares are filled. The trick of the game-and the students should know this before the game begins- is to make words. Each student wants to make as many as possible, either across or down. To score- 10 points for five letter words, 5 points for four letter words, 3 points for three letter words and 1 point for two letter words. Points are then tallied with the shrewdest letter placer becoming the winner. Example of a finished scored puzzle can be found below.

r	a	i	n	s
a	a	m	e	n
f	e	a	t	a
t	a	g	o	i
w	h	e	e	l

28. Dictionary Relay Race- After the students have been instructed in the basic techniques for finding words in a dictionary, they may want to increase their speed in looking up words by having a "Dictionary Relay Race." Divide the class into 'relay teams' in rows of four or five students each. Each student will need a dictionary, paper and pencil. Each team is given a list of words that is to be looked up by that team. Each team is given the same list of words. At the signal, the first student on the team locates the first word on the list and notes the page number, then hands the list to the second person who locates the second word. First team to finish with the correct answers wins the race.

29. Library Scavenger Hunt- This activity helps teach students how to use dictionaries, almanacs, atlases, encyclopedias, magazine indexes and unabridged dictionaries. Provide the students with questions like the ones below. Divide the class into teams of three and four and let them go in the reference section of the library. Make sure that the questions can be answered with the materials available in your library. Divide the questions among the group so that there won't be any clusters of students around one particular section. The questions are listed below with the answers listed in the key at the back.

1. In what sport is the term chukker used?
2. What is the difference between a river and a canal?
3. Which President served the shortest term of office?
4. What is an poltergeist?
5. From what animal do we get pearls?
6. List the events that take place in the Olympic Decathalon?
7. A one humped camel is called a dromedary. What is a two humped camel called?
8. In what sport did the following people receive recognition? Pat Casey? Billie Jean King?
9. The following are all members of the same group. What are they? Scapula, humerus, patella, radius, and tarsus.
10. What is the main function of the fins of a fish?

30. Who is It?- This game helps develop a sense of synonyms and syllables. Students are to think of a word from the chosen subject area. They are to turn that name into a clue word by replacing the syllables of the original with synonyms for each word or syllables. Once the players are familiar with the game, the clues can be fairly vague. Make sure that the group that is to be used is familiar to all the students. The group that is used below is popular music. This can be played individually or with teams.

Example: Name: Frank Sinatra FRANK SIN ART TRA
Clue: Male singer, first name-honest;second name-wrong doing, skill, cheer.

Example: Name: The Rolling Stones
Clue: The Tumbling Rocks

DEFINITIONS p. 1

abacus- an instrument for performing calculations by sliding counter along rods or in grooves.
plausible- reasonable
ultimo-occurring in the month preceeding the present
wimple- veil
starturn- featured skit or number in a theatrical production
ribald- wanton, rascal
umbel- a member of the carrot family
caduceus- two entwined snakes on a herald
rebec- an ancient stringed instrument
exotic- introduced from another country
perrannum- in or for each year
scimitar- a saber used by Arabs and Turks
qursh- a form of money
slovenly- untidy in appearance
terrapin- a variation of edible American turtles
rhinal- relating to the nose

WHAT WOULD YOU DO WITH A/AN?.....p. 1

Epigram- Read it-poem dealing with a specific thought
Rhomboid-Draw it- a shape, similar to a parrallelogram
Chafing dish-Cook with it-utensil used for cooking/warming
Obi- Wear it- a Japanese sash
Skivvy- Talk to her-a female domestic servant
Poi- Eat it- a Hawaiian food

MATCH THEM p. 1

1. D	3. B	5. E
2. C	4. F	6. A

GRAB BAG p.3

ask-answer	fresh-stale
fortunate-unlucky	crooked-straight
inside-outside	neat-untidy
hard-soft	under-over
gain-lose	fearful-brave
dirty-clean	separately-together
above-below	poverty-wealth

MATCHING p. 8

rest-loaf	slight-puny
vagrant-tramp	investigate-pry
discharged-fired	firm-stubborn
thrifty-stingy	courageous-foolhearty

REBUS p. 26

1. John Underwood
   Andover, Mass.
2. Six of one,
   Half dozen of another
3. You understand, you
   are under oath
4. Much ado about nothing
5. A bad spell of weather
6. All in one
7. A square meal
8. Too wise you are,
   Too wise to be
   I can see you are
   Too wise for me.
9. Frame up
10. Double dribble
11. Munice, Indiana
12. Mind over matter
13. Split infinitive
14. Peasant under glass
15. Double exposure
16. Eggs over easy
17. In God is trust
18. Capital gains
19. Upright piano
20. Under cover man
21. Fun after dark
22. Two peas in a pod
23. Low over head
24. Far from home
25. Keep it under
    your hat
26. Broken engagement
27. Scrambled eggs
28. Broken heart
29. Six feet under-
    ground
30. Double time
31. Tricycle
32. Swim underwater
33. Reading between
    the lines
34. Neon light
35. I have to overwork
    because I'm underpaid
36. A small bee in a
    large hive
37. He ran both back-
    wards and forwards
38. He has a bee in his
    bonnet
39. An inside job
40. A doctor in the
    house
41. A shot in the dark
42. A splitting head-
    ache
43. Half price

PUN WEEK p. 28

1. P
2. I
3. B
4. Y
5. T
6. C
7. U
8. D,B
9. O, G
10. J
11. M&M
12. C
13. B
14. Q

BEHEADED WORDS p. 29

1. Scream, cream, ream
2. Place, lace, ace
3. Plate, late, ate
4. Price, rice, ice
5. Spark, park, ark
6. Trail, rail, ail
7. Grasp, rasp, asp
8. Spear, pear, ear
9. Cheat, heat, eat, at
10. Malice, Alice, lice, ice

WHAT'S COOKING? p. 29

1. Vanilla- Tuna
2. Tea- Corn
3. Cheddar-Salt
4. Pear-Rye
5. Chicken-Beef
6. Noodle-Milk
7. Wheat-Walnut
8. Chocolate-Spinach

JUMBLED WORDS p. 29-30

Trees and Flowers

rose
ash
lilac
lily
tulip
holly
oak

Occupations

secretary
magician
actor
teacher

Cities

Houston
Miami

KANGAROO OR MARSUPIAL WORDS p. 30-31

Prosecute-Sue
Blossom-Bloom
Encourage-Urge
Respite-Rest
Masculine-Male
Container-Tins, Cans
Evacuate-Vacate
Rampage-Rage
Struggle-Tug
Matches-Mates
Curtail-Cut
Exists-Is
Regulate-Rule

POSSESSIONS p. 31

Pandora's Box
Haley's Comet
Mrs. O'Leary's Cow
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Noah's Ark
Poor Richard's Almanac
Old MacDonald's Farm
Three Little Kittens' Mittens
Ziegfield's Follies
Finian's Rainbow
Gilligan's Island
Achille's Heel
Paul Revere's Ride
Gulliver's Travels
Cinderella's Slipper
John Brown's Body

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